SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848.

FRANCE, HER PEOPLE, AND HER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Whilst we are waiting with anxious suspense for such further intelligence from abroad as shall assure us as to the probable complexion and character of the measures which are to ensure the permanency of free institutions in France, our readers may take interest in the speculations of others on a subject upon which we do not ourselves propose to say another word until after we shall have heard of the event of the National Convention, which is to meet on the 20th of this month.

We therefore give place to the subjoined extract of a letter from an enlightened American gentleman, who has spent much time abroad of late, but having returned from Europe, now writes from his home in one of the Eastern States to one of the Members of Congress from his State, as follows :

"The movements in France, as you may imagine, interest me particularly. For a year or more I have been reading French papers, French political history, until I have so far identified myself with a French party as to feel quite as much interest in their matters as in those of my own country. The history and actions of the now prominent men, as well as those that have fallen, are as familiar to me as those of our own statesmen. What a terrible state of things coming events There will be no reign of terror; but in all other respects I think that the extravagances of the first revolution will be surpassed. Fourrierism, St. Simonianism, and ernment should certainly wait until the definitive government established before 'fraternizing' with this new order of things and men. The revolution was necessary, as being, under existing circumstances, perhaps the only course left to those whose interests were sacrificed by an ambitious Kingambitious only of perpetuating a powerful dynasty; but those who in good faith commenced it have been as 'the engineer hoisted with his own petard.' The names of Barrot, Thiers, and Molé have not been mentioned since the first act. The people, the masses, the mob now evidently rule every thing, and dictate to the Provisional Government the most preposte rous decrees on the subjects of labor, social organization, &c. which you will have read in the papers. All these concessions, it seems to me, will only pave the way for more; and we shall shortly hear of the repudiation of a part, or perhaps the whole of the 'grand liere' of the national debt. This must certainly be the case if matters are subject to the same governing power that directs them now; every thing points rectly thither at present, and that such must be the case the decree of universal suffrage seems to guaranty. Out of thirty-five millions of population sixteen millions can neither read nor write, and seven millions in addition can read but not write. It is, then, this mass of ignorance that is to direct the destinies of the French nation for a short future; led by men whose heads are full of crude crotchets on every subject connected with government and political economy. The contre coup even we shall feel, while the rest of Europe will be fearfully agitated by these new social doctrines."

The Richmond Times, which seems to have studied to more purpose than we the probable effect of the character of the ruling powers upon the na-tional policy, sums it up as follows:

"We have already adverted to the peculiar opinions of the persons who compose the new Government as giving little hope of their measures being marked by wiedom. Although idoubtedly men of genius, and we believe also of integrity, they are known to hold political and social tenets which all sober minds in this country, where freedom is both understood and enjoyed, must consider eminently dangerous to the cause of true public liberty. These Utopian philosophers appear to have made the revolution avowedly a revolution of the laboring classes, not merely against a king or an aristocracy, but against property-holders, merchants, farmers, and men of business generally. The necessity of introducing some great reform, after the absurd fancies of Fourrier and St. Simon, which shall provide adequate employment and equal wages for its full acknowledgment that Louis Blanc and Albert find their one. If the treaty should come back from the United States the statements of English and French journals has led us to delay. fear that the destiny of the new republic may be most unhappily guided, under the influence of these unsafe counsellors. The very deference which they are compelled to pay to the turbulent classes, whom they declare to have been chiefly ticulars we copy from the St. Louis papers: wronged, must keep them always upon a volcano.

"A gentleman who left Santa Fe about the 25th of Februsional Government must encounter in carrying out their doctrine of labor-reform, are the financial embarrassments which the revolution has engendered. What will be their recourse should their resources fail them on one hand, whilst the demands for universal wages oppress them on the other, it is impossible to tell. The elequence of Lamartine may not, on "Connected with the grave difficulties which the Provianother occasion, preserve them from a bloody overthrow.

"The arder of propagandism is another important source of danger to the republic. It is already announced that the El Paso, about 1,500 men under his command. cause of Italy will be espoused. All Germany and Belgium are manifestly in anxious apprehension of republican invasion. The English papers allude to the fact, without appearing to appreciate its momentous importance, that the French troops are gathering on the Rhine. Will M. de Lamartine's vague protestations of peaceful disposition avail to repress the mili-tary zeal of a whole nation enlisted as National Guards?

"We make these suggestions that our readers may not be unprepared for untoward intelligence by the next steamer from Europe. We earnestly trust it may turn out that France has nobly ridden the storm, and succeeded in establishing real republicanism, untainted by extravagant theories and sublimated philosophy.

The objects which it is desirable to accomplish by means of this revolution in the Government of ted Speakers Scorr and Strother addressed their France seem to be comprehended by important respective bodies in appropriate and touching reclasses in the great city of New York very much as they are understood by our Richmond contem-porary. We find, for example, that at two of the late meetings which have been held in the city of cess of the Revolution as far as it has gone, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

BY THE "NATIONAL REFORMERS." Resolved, That the name alone of a republic will not give to them all their rights; that, while the right of private property in land is allowed to exist, the many will be at the mercy of the few; that a landed anistocracy are the cause of all the evils that oppress the human race—that under the plea of property the masses have been robbed of their labor, while the few have revealed in horozon. free have reveiled in luxury, rendered more piquant by the few have reveiled in luxury, rendered more piquant by the miseries of their fellow-creatures; that, therefore, this meeting hopes that the new Government of France will so place the people upon the soil as to render all attempts hereafter to enslave them vain and futile.

BY " THE ASSOCIATIONISTS."

Resolved, That while the signal struggles and sacrifices for liberty which the world records have usually been contests for victory between fractions of the States, we welcome this revo-lution as a grand social triumph of equality over privilege; of man over mammon; of a vital idea over a dead tradition; not

nan over memmon, of a vital idea over a dead tradition, not for the exclusive benefit of a portion of the race, but for the issues of God to humanity, viillout sitaincism of birth, lambered of God to humanity, viillout sitaincism of birth, lambered of God to humanity, viillout sitaincism of birth, lambered on their cycle; the word "ready! present" and gorous were repreted and fifty-dod to the commercial business and forty-eight, nine hundred and forty-

enment, we hear re echoed the voice of that immortal genius which, fifty years ago, proclaimed the words "Organizatio and Lubor," and whose whole life was devoted to the invest gation and establishment of the laws of industrial association which alone can guaranty the perpetuity and beneficence

republican institutions.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt congratulations to the noble and devoted band of thinkers, writers, and actors composing the Associative school of France, who, after nearly often amid obloquy, misundertwenty years of incessant toil—often amid obloquy, misunder standing, and hostility—now have the satisfaction of witness ing so many of the principles for which they have contended and which they have held and labored for almost solitary and ne, enthroned in the Tuileries, and inscribed on the tri-ored banner of the Revolution of 1848—the revolution not of the Barons, or Bankers, or Bourgeoisie, but of the Workingmen of Paris.

## CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

All accounts agree in stating that the Whigs of Connecticut on Monday last re-elected all their State officers and obtained decisive majorities in both branches of the State Legislature. The State officers are as follows:

> CLARE BISSELL, Governor. CHARLES J. McCURDY, Lieutenant Governor. Jonx B. Robinson, Secretary of State. Joseph B. Grenner. Treasurer ABIJAH CATLIN, Comptroller.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday thus speaks the result on information received up to that time: &c. as given below. HAIL CONNECTICUT !- Our returns by Telegraph ast night of vesterday's election in Connecticut leave no manner of doubt that the Whigs have Chair. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, riously triumphed, re-electing their State officers

Among the fruits of this victory are, a Whig Gov- and approved of by acclamation. lution will be surpassed. Fourrierism, St. Simonianism, and Agrarianism are embodied elements of this new Provisional Government. In view of these things, I think that our Govall the counties; and two Whig United States Senators, one of them for six years from next March, in place of Hon. JOHN M. NILES.

The vote is unusually large-the largest since the Presidential election in 1844, and the majority with the object of the meeting, and took occasion quite as large as then-fully twice as large as we to say that his friend and partner, Mr. Gales,

The latest despatch, dated at New Haven at noon of Tuesday, says:

"The returns of the election are nearly all in. and the Whig State ticket is elected by the popular Probably by a majority of one thousand or lime effort of the people of France to establish a republic upon the basis of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." vote-probably by a majority of one thousand or seventeen Whigs out of twenty-one, and the House will have not far from thirty Whig majority.'

Three cheers for Connecticut.!

The Hon, Horace Mann was elected a Representative to Congress on Monday last, from the eighth district of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Ex-President ADAMS. The Boston Atlas states the vote as follows:

The above exhibits a considerable Whig gain over the vote given at the last Gubernatorial election.

The Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, adjunct Commissioner of the United States Government to the Republic of Mexico, sailed from New Orleans for eign intervention, we find strong grounds of hope that the Vera Cruz on the 27th ultimo.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE. Mr. FREANER, the correspondent of the New Or-leans "Delta," and late bearer of the Treaty from the Headquarters of our Army to this Government, writes from the city of Mexico as follows:

MARCH 17 .- There are fifty members of Congress at present at Queretaro; there are fifteen at this place, who will leave on Monday for the seat of Government; there has been intelligence, establishing sound principles, concentrating puban order issued by the Mexican Government for holding the lic sentiment, and facilitating the application of moral force, elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from which no delegates have been elections in the States from the ed. I hear not a doubt expressed among the Mexicans in reference to the ratification of the treaty. I have heard several of the Puro party say that they would vote for the ratification free or attempt to enslave it, cannot long withstand its influall laboring men, seems to be an admitted principle with all and if possible put an end to the war. I am of opinion that ence; if it fall upon the Press it shall be broken; if the Press the conductors of the revolution. It is to give assurance of the vote in favor of ratifying the treaty will be a very strong fall upon it, it shall be ground to powder. places at the very head of affairs. A further examination of amended there will probably be a good deal of debate and

> RUMORS FROM SANTA FE. The defeat of Col. RALLS at El Paso was mentioned in our telegraphic reports. The following par-

"A gentleman who left Santa Fe about the 25th of February

The Santa Fe Republican of February 12 states that Gen. Price and staff left on the 8th. He will have, on arriving at

THE CIRCUIT COURT yesterday decided, in the case of Mr. NUGENT, brought before them under a writ of habeas corpus, that it was not within their jurisdiction. The prisoner was therefore remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. It will be remembered that Mr. NUGENT is under arrest by the Senate for refusing to disclose who furnished him with one of its confidential documents (the Mexican Treaty) which he communicated for publication in a New York paper.

one-third of the year. Before the members separa-

marks. The Richmond Enquirer says : " During the session 510 bills were reported : of these 374 were passed-being about 100 more than were passed at the last session. The rest were either rejected or laid on the table New York, for the purpose of rejoicing in the suc- in one or the other House. The revision of the whole criminal code was also completed, and it is well done we learn. A number of joint resolutions were also adopted. The session has been a quiet and agreeable one, and, though some things have not given us much satisfaction, much important business was transacted, which we hope may act beneficially upon the

> Advices from CENTRAL AMERICA to the 17th of March say that the revolutionary movements in that country were still going on, and the civil war was kept up between the contending factions

A MILITARY EXECUTION .- The New Orleans Delta gives the following extract from a letter dated at Camargo, on the Rio Grande, on the 13th ult.: seen a most melancholy scene.
Seven soldiers were sentenced to death for desertion. Three were first brought out, kneeled on their coffins, and were shot. The other four were then brought forward, kneeled, bandage tied on their eyes; the words "teady ! present!"—
and, glorious news it was—the poor fellows were reprieved!
They all stood it like majors. One of them fainted when the bandage was taken from his eyes."

MEETING OF THE PRESS IN WASHINGTON

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, on Monday night last, in pursuance of a call signed by most of the editors, letter-writers, and reporters at present in the federal city, inviting their brothren to unite with the federal city, inviting their orethren to unite with them in giving suitable expression to their sympathy with the people of France in their present effort to the laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the establish a Republican Government.

We have hitherto refrained from noticing this meeting, under the expectation that an Official Reour silence on the subject may seem like affectation, if we do not at least publish the Resolutions adopted on the occasion, which we have become adopted the subject may seem like affectations and the United States upon the same footing: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with any existing or fatters. possessed of by their having been forwarded from this city to the New York papers by their industrious correspondents. To the same source we are indebted for the names of the Officers, Speakers,

The Mayor of this City, (W.W. SEATON, Esq.) being a Member of the Press, was called to the embracing the names of Amos KENDALL, ISAAC fully three thousand plurality, and at least one Hill, Thomas Ritchie, E. Kingman, Erastus thousand majority over all opposition. The aggregate majority against Polk and his war of conquest can hardly fall below five thousand!

HILL, THOMAS RITCHE, E. KINGMAN, ERASTUS BROOKS, W. E. ROBINSON, JAMES A. HOUSTON, G. BROOKS, W. E. ROBINSON, of the Press, was then submitted to the meeting

> A committee, consisting of Dr. Houston, Messrs. PREVOST, KINGMAN, FITNAM, and G. B. WALLIS. was then appointed to draft resolutions; and having retired-

The President of the meeting rose, and, in a few eloquent remarks, expressed his cordial sympathy had in the State election in April 1844, when every nerve was strained by both parties. would also have been present, but that for many years he had not been in the habit of attending public meetings.

The Committee then reported, through their Chairman, Dr. Houston, the following resolutions: Resolved, That we regard with deep sympathy the sub-

Resolved, That in this movement thus far we recogni the spirit and principles that gave birth to the free institutions of our own republic, which, while furnishing an impressive lesson to the world of the benefits of popular Government, must derive additional stability from the triumph of popular Government in other lands, seeking the good of all by the establishment of justice.

Resolved, That in the moderation displayed by the Fre people in the hour of trial, (no more force being used than was necessary to the resumption of their inherent rights;) in their self-control in the hour of triumph; in their respect for capital punishment for political offences; and in its nobly pacific spirit breathed towards other nations while asserting for revolution will continue to be distinguished by moderation, wisdom, and humanity.

Resolved, That we trust in the All-Wise Ruler of nation government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and should be controlled by their will in obedience to the principle of equal and exact justice to all men.

Resolved. That the Press, as the great agency in diffusing

The Meeting was addressed, generally ably and

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, Mr. RITCHIE, (the venerable Editor of "the Union,") Dr. Houston, Mr. W. E. ROBINSON, Mr. L. F. TASISTRO, Mr. GRUND, and Mr. THOMAS. The Resolutions, we need not add, were adopt-

ed by acclamation.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOSHUA L. MARTIN, now Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, to be Charge d'Affages to the Panal States. JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, to be Chargé d'Af-

faires to the Republic of Bolivia. ELISHA HISE, of Kentucky, to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Guatemala.

THE LATE Dr. A. F. SUTER, U. S. A.

The body of this estimable and highly-talented officer has been brought from the city of Mexico and interred at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. For this act of friendship, as disinterested as it is gratifying to the feelings of the bereaved relatives of the deceased, they are indebted to the kindness of Major H. V. Sumer, of the U. S. Army, who, upon leaving Mexico, brought with him the remains of his friend, that they might have sepulture in his native land.

By a late arrival at New Orleans from Texas we learn that the Hon. Richard Barne, a Senator in the Texan Legislature from Galveston county, died at Austin on the 17th March.

A public meeting of the citizens of Galveston was to be in the service of the collection, and disbursement of the public revenue of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand to seem hundred and forty-six, five thousand to seem hundred and forty six dollars and fifteen cents.

The LEGISLATURE of VIRGINIA adjourned sine die the Hon. RICHARD BACHE, a Senator in the Texan Legislaon Wednesday, after having been in session just ture from Galveston county, died at Austin on the 17th March. A public meeting of the citizens of Galveston was to be held, with a view to pass suitable resolutions expressive of their grief on account of this public bereavement.

MANUSIASION. - We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that Capt. Joun WARWICK, of Amberst county, who died a few days since, manumitted by his will all his servants, num- na bering between seventy and eighty. He has made ample provision for their removal, outfit, and settlement in one of the

NEW FACTS IN TELEGRAPHING.-Last Monday, during the rain, the Troy and Montreal line worked successfully from Trey to Burlington (a distance of 186 miles) with a battery of ten cups, in which spring water was substituted for sulphuric acid, and the battery had been at work with the water for four or five days previous.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—We learn that on Monday the ice broke up in the fiver St. Lawrence, at Montreal. A telegraphic despatch, dated at Lapsairie on Monday noon, says: "The whole town is afloat to the depth of ten feet. The streets are so many ferries. The ice knocked down three houses last evening."

DEATH OF GEN. CHARLES M. REED.—The Albany Evening Journal says: "We are greatly pained to be compelled to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, an estimate to announce the death of Gen. Char. M. Reed, and the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Eucador, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For one quarter's salary for each of the charges des affaires to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Eucador, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the consul at Beyroot, from the 4th of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, mine hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Puntic-No. 17.]

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That meeting, under the expectation that an Official Report of the Proceedings by the Officers of the Meeting would have been offered for publication. This has been delayed so long—possibly on account of the indisposition of the Presiding Officer, (Mr. Seaton,) who has been confined to his room almost ever since the night of the meeting—that

ROBT. C. WINTHROP. Speaker of the House of Representatives G. M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, March 14, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

[Public-No. 18.] for the district of Michigan.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for clothing in kind to volunteers for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States," approved the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and that so much of said sum of eight hundred thousand dollars as the President shall direct is hereby authorized to be applied to the purchase of said clothing during the current fiscal year.

Approved, March 27, 1848. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the dis-trict of Michigan shall continue to be held in the city of De-troit on the third Monday of June and the second Monday of October in every year, any provision in any act of Congress, heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be heard, tried, and pro-ceeded with by the said courts in the same manner and at the me place as heretofore.

Approved, March 14, 1848.

[PUBLIC-No. 19.1 AN ACT for the relief of the beirs of John Paul Jones

AN ACT to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts imported for the use of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is directed to remit all duties upon such books, maps, and charts as have been during the present year, or hereafter may be, imported into the United States by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress: Provided, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay, out of any money or stock of the United States in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts in similar cases and applicable thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall

the Treasury is hereby instructed to pay to the legal represen-tatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citi-zens of the United States, or their representatives, out of any moneys or stock of the United States in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Deamark, in seventeen hundred and seventy nine; to be apportioned on the basis of the distribution of a settlement made with the captors, for prizes captured by the said squadron, and received from the court of France, and confirmed by Congress in seventeen hun-dred and eighty-seven; deducting, however, from the share opinion the exigencies of the Government may require, an opinion the exigencies of the Government may require, and the control of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly of semi-annually, which loan shall be made reimbursable at any time after twenty years from the first day of July next after the passage of this act; and said money, so borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefore, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefore, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefore, be borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefore, be borrowed, shall be made retheir self-control in the hour of triumph; in their respect for the rights of private property; in the prompt recognition by the Provisional Government of the rights of labor; in the absence of all vindictive sentiments, evinced in the abolition of borrowed, shall, on being first duty appropriate policy of applied, in addition to the money now in the Treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore or may be hereafter authorized by law, and the stock issued upon such be hereafter authorized by law, and the stock issued upon such be hereafter authorized by law, and the books of the Treasury. Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed on such claim. Approved, March 21, 1848.

[PUBLIC-No. 20.

AN ACT further to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June,

eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of Jane, eighteen

hundred and for y-eight, namely :

For pay of one additional clerk in the office of the Fifth Auditor, rendered necessary by the increase of lighthouse business, at eight hundred dollars per annum, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and

sixty-five dollars and ninety-four cents.

For extra clerk-hire for the settlement of the increase of buiness in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, occasioned by the Mexican war, six thousand dollars.

For salary of the judge of the southern district of Florids, er act twenty-third February, eighteen hundred and fortyseven, from third Murch, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at two For salaries of district attorney and marshal of the southern

district of Florida, per same act, from third March, eighteen district of Florida, per same act, from third March, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at two hundred dollars each per annum, five hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

For salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars: Provided, That so much of said act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as

first insertion of said advertisement in one or two newspapers in the city of Washington, and stating the amount of the loan required, and in what instalments, and when and where it will be required to be paid. And all such proposals shall be required to be sealed, and shall be opened by the Secretary, or act or thru of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-we, as authorizes the appointment of two keepers of the public ar-chives, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and, in the mean time, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the said archives to be removed to some public office in the State of Florida, to be designated President of the United States, there to be safely kept.

For expenses of thirty-five lighthouses, including oil and other annual supplies, delivering the same, and repairing the lighting apparatus for four hundred and twenty lamps; salaries of thirty-five keepers, at the fixed average of four hundred.

this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest and for the redemption of said stock. And the principal sum isorrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and be is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of the stock hereby created, such portion thereof at the market price not below par as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the Treasury; and any surplus that hereafter may be in the Treasury is hereby appro-

of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand For contingent expenses in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, five hundred dollars.

United States, five hundred dollars.

For per diem compensation for clerk employed in the Adjutant Generat's office, one thousand dollars.

For per diem compensation of clerk employed in the Ordnance office, one thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For per diem compensation for eight clerks employed, and such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require to be employed temporarily, by the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approbation and consent of the Secretary of War, during the present fiscal year, on bounty land business in the Pension Office, at a rate not exceeding three dollars and thirty-three cents per day, fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-six cents.

For contingent expenses of the Pension Office, one thousand dollars.

deliars and eighty cents.

For compensation for such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require, to be employed temporarily by the Secretary of the Treasury in the offices of the Second and Third Auditors, and in the office of the Second Comptroller, at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and for contingencies, seventeen thousand dollars.

doilars.

For compensation to eight additional clerks to be employed in the General Land Office, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, including one hundred and axty thousand dollars for clothing to volunteers in lieu of commutation therefor, one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, (in addition to the sum of one million dollars appropriated at the present session,) two million nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-foor cents.

thirty-nine dollars and seventy-foor cents.

For pay of volunteers called into service during the pressiscal year, three millions six hundred and eleven thousa New York yesterday afternoon, with news from Europe a week later than before received. We

have the annexed brief account of it through the for medical and hospital department, sixty-four thous Telegraph: A Monater Meeting has been called in Dublin, which the

five hundred dollars.

Por purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, three hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of arbitrating the title to the Pea Patch island, five thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For transportation and expenses of recruiting, five thous

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment for printing of one thousand copies of list of patents, by Commissioner of Patents, two thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent lund.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight hundred thousand thousand

[Puntre-No. 21.]

[PUBLIC-No. 22.]

AN ACT to authorize a loan not to exceel the sum of six-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Tha the President of the United States be and he is hereby author

ized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceed-

ng sixteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his

oans shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary

certificates of stock, which shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury De

certificates to be issued under this act coupons of interest

and any certificate having such coupons of interest attaches to it may be transferable by delivery of the certificate, instead

ington, and in one or two public newspapers printed in t principal city or capital of each State, an advertisement st

ing that bids and proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such advertisement, not more than sixty days or less than twenty days from the time of the

other officer of the Department, on the day appointed, pub-licly, and in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend; and no proposal shall be withdrawn after the same shall have been received at the Treasury Department; and the

said Secretary may pay such expenses as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock: Provided, however, That the employment of agents, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, shall not in all ex-

seed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, which sum of six

teen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for these purposes, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided, That no compensation shall be allowed to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for any service performed by him in the execution of this set.

appropriated.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of

printed to that object.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the du

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

Approved, March 31, 1848.

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the evidence which shall

be considered satisfactory in applications for bounty land.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Attorney at Law.

Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri. A NY business entrusted to him in this or any of the adjacent counties will be promptly attended to.

John F. Clarke, No. 13, Old Slip, New York.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

mar 4-cp3m

State. Office at De-F. S. LYON, O. H. PRINCE.

William B. Tyson, Baltimore.

Z. Janob,
Jas. S. Wheat,
Charles L. Strong, Cincinnati.

LYON & PRINCE.

HE undersigned will practice law in partn
several Courts of the counties of Marengo
cone, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

of service.
Approved, March 24, 1848.

of being assignable on the books of the Treasury; but no

or the sum to be borrowed as aforesaid.

Approved, March 27, 1848.

Approved, March 29, 1848.

The Provisional Government of France is organizing a large force—supposed to invade Austria.

A Revolution has taken place in Vienna. Twenty persons For provisions, sixteen thousand one hundred and four killed. The Emperor had granted every thing the people de sired, and was carried through the streets in triumph. For clothing, thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars. For fuel, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven For military stores, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Government sent troops and steamers to put down. England, Scotland, and France are quiet.

Hungary has declared its independence of Austria.

The Emperor of Russia, it is rumored, is dead.

The Bank of France has suspended. Local banks are es-

parole of France. And for the purpose of er

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

The American steamship Washington arrived

tablished, but they fail to relieve the pressure, and conseque dollars.

For contingencies, six thousand dollars.

For paying James Crutchett for lighting the Capitol and grounds, three thousand dollars and ten cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty thousand ly heavy failures have taken place. France is generally recognised by the European Gov

The English funds are without much alter

A letter dated at Havre on the 20th ultimo mentions the suspension of Boudin & Co. ; Ganneron & Co. ; Lafitte, nt & Co. ; Deichtchal & Co. ; E. Beckett & Bend and other houses of minor note. On the 18th ultimo all the nerchants of Rue de Sentier having depots of Alsacian manufactories, came to a unanimous d pend. Other bankers likely to suspend. Owing to the priessure the transactions in produce are limited. Cotton sale amount to but four thousand bales, forced off by houses ma king every effort to sustain themselves in vain. The mea-sure adopted by the Provisional Government authorizing the Bank of France to suspend specie payments, and issue one hundred pound bills as a legal tender, is much approved. This measure has been extended to local banks here, and, although only temporary, has given most lively eatis-faction, and will doubtless afford much relief to those house whose struggles have still kept them affoat. The steps taken to levy increased taxes to meet the demands of the ne Government have been well received. Still, anxiety and dread continue. The condition of the working classes, consequent upon stagnation of trade, daily becomes more alarming, and many are of opinion that scenes of violence are at hand.

ENGLISH MARKETS. London, Mancer 21 .- Cotton, nominal; corn firmer, 28 32s per quarter; meal, unchanged; provisions quiet. LIVERPOOL, MARCH 18 .- Sales of cotton during the week 23,040 bales ; Orleans 3f to 8 ; Bowed 4f to 5 ; Mobile 4 to 43; corn 6d. to 1s. lower per quarter; meal 3d. per bushel

lower; flour 28 to 29s. THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Our correspondence from Bultimore, Philadelphia, and New York exhibits no change in these markets from the last eports, excepting the Tobacco market at Baltimore, respecting which our correspondent writes:
"Kentucky and Maryland tobacco have been in good de

mand during the week, and considerable sales have been made at a slight advance. The stock of Kentucky is all sold except a few hundred hogsheads held by one house. The receipts and inspections are much larger: the receipts of Ohio, however, are what had been detained on account of the breaks

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Located in the beautiful and healthy borough of York,

Pennsy vania.

TERMS only \$100 per annum for board, washing, and tuition in all the English branches and the Classics. The
French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages each \$25 per

For references and particulars see circulars at this office, readdress the principal and proprietor at York, Pennsylvania.

R. T. HAUGHEY. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Located in the beautiful borough of York, Pa.
Only a few hours' ride from the District, by railroad cars the

The proprietor of the institute for boys has opened a similar institute exclusively for Young Ladies, having no connexion with the male department.

The terms only \$100 per annum for board, washing, and tuition in all the Euglish branches. No extras for any thing but Music and the modern languages.

The school now numbers twenty-six, at the close of the first session. All the young ladies board in the family of the principal. Every facility for acquiring a solid and polite education for a less sum than at any similar institution in the United States. part thereof, bearing an interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause said certificates of stock to be sold: Provided, That no part of said stock be sold below par: And provided, also, That whenever required so to do, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be attached to any certificate or

States.

For particulars and references see circulars at this office, or address the principal at York, Pennsylvania.

R. T. HAUGHEY.

N. B. The principal, having business in Washington, will be at Fuller's Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and the Tressury be and he is hereby authorized to receive pro-posals for the taking of such loan, or any part or parts there-of; and that, before disposing of the said stock issued for such

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR APRIL, 1848 J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers. \$36,000!

15 drawn ballots out of 78 numbers! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes. Class No. 14, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 8th April, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$190 00 Do do 26 half do 60 00 Do do 26 quarter do 30 00

\$35,000-200 prizes of \$600 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes. Class No. 15, for 1848. Fo be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, April 15th, 1848.

e drawn at Alexandriu, Va., Saturday, April 15th, 18BRITEITANT SCHEME.

1 prize of. ...\$55,000 | 1 prize of. ...\$2,809
1 do. ...15,000 | 2 do. ...2,000
1 do. ...7,000 | 2 do ...1,500
1 do. ...5,000 | 2 do ...1,400
1 do. ...5,000 | 3 do ...1,300
1 do. ...4,000 | 3 do ...1,200
1 do. ...3,500 | 3 do ...1,200
1 do. ...3,500 | 3 do ...1,200
1 do. ...3,500 | 5 do ...500
1 do. ...5,000 | 5 do ...500
200 (lowest 5 num.) 600
200 (lowest 5 num.) 600
200 (lowest 5 num.) 600 Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140 Do do 26 half do 70 Do do 26 quarter do 35

GRAND LOTTERY! Capitals \$60,000—\$20,000—\$15,000 ! Nearly as many prizes as blanks!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
Class No. 16, for 1848.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, April 22, 1848.
(A Package of 25 tickets will contain 15 drawn numbers.)

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases of application for bounty land warrants under the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the honorable discharge of the applicant, showing the same was predicated on a surgeon's certificate of disabili-ty, shall be considered as satisfactory evidence to the Commis-sioner of Pensions that the disability was incurred in the course VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. To be drawn in Alexandria, 1 prize of. \$44,000 | 5 prizes of. \$1,000 |
1 do 10,000 | 10 do 500 |
1 do 5,000 | 10 do 300 |
1 do 3,500 | 10 do 250 |
1 do 2,389 | 866 | 866 SPLENDID SCHEME.

Tickets \$12—Halves \$6—Quarters \$3.

Certificate of package of 22 whole tickets \$12.

Do do 22 half do 6.

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of pack the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most protention, and an official account of each drawing sent diately after it is over to all who order from us. Adde J. & C. MAURY.

Alexandria, Virginia and the control of the control of

Agents for J. W. MAYRY & CO. Manager